

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

In General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.—New York, Dec. 31, 1842. Resolved, That the Democratic Whig Young Men of this city be requested to meet at the Whig Head-Quarters in their respective wards, on Wednesday evening, the 4th day of January next, at 7 o'clock, to elect three Delegates from this ward to the General Committee of Democratic Whig Young Men.

The following are the places of meeting:
1st Ward, Threshers' Broad-street Hall.
2d Ward, Jones's Second Ward Hotel.
3d Ward, 261 Washington-street.
4th Ward, Sinksapaw Hotel.
5th Ward, Martin House, 155 Chapel-street.
6th Ward, Monroe Hall.
7th Ward, Franklin Hotel, Rutgers, cor. Cherry-sts.
8th Ward, Howard House.
9th Ward, Northern Exchange, Bleecker-street.
10th Ward, Columbian Hall, Grand street.
11th Ward, 22 Avenue D.
12th Ward, Such place as Ward Committee may designate.
13th Ward, Corner of Grand and Clinton-streets.
14th Ward, Broadway House.
15th Ward, Constitution Hall.
16th Ward, Hazlet's, 6th Avenue.
17th Ward, Henry Clay House, Avenue A.
By order, ADDISON DOUGHERTY, Chairman.
R. D. JACKSON, Secretary.

Persons wishing The Tribune left at their residences or places of business in the city at an early hour in the morning, will please leave their names, or send them in by post through the Post Office, at the publication office, 160 Nassau-street, opposite the Park. TERMS, nine cents a week, to be paid to the Carrier.

At Washington City The Tribune may be obtained from F. Lutz.
At Philadelphia, from Burgess & Zeiber, in the Ledger Building.
At New York, from Hiram Greene.
At New Haven, from T. H. Pease.

We understand that the Mayor will receive the visits of his fellow-citizens this day, 2d of January, at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

We are indebted to Hon. Truman Smith for valuable public documents.

We are indebted to Adams's Express for Eastern papers in advance of the Mail, and to Harnden's for papers from the North.

THE NEW YEAR.—Our columns being crowded this morning with matter which we cannot well put over two days, and our carriers being doubtless prepared to salute their city patrons with quite as much New Year's morality and melody as they will care for, we shall not make room for a homily on the death of 1842 and the birth of 1843. We presume nearly all our readers went to Church yesterday, and heard the subject "improved" to their enlightenment and edification, and they will doubtless have heard something of "Happy New Year" by the time this sheet reaches them, and would rather excuse us. Without any formal expression of good wishes, therefore, we inform them that we hope to labor efficiently and faithfully in their service through the year just opening, and, in order to do so with a good heart, we begin by taking the usual holiday—no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow.

Mr. Calhoun's Prospects.

We have heretofore stated that Resolutions nominating JOHN C. CALHOUN for next President were laid on the table of the Senate of Georgia by a vote of 45 to 39—(the Yeas mainly Whigs, of course.) We have since learned through the Globe (for our Georgia papers have failed for two or three days past) that, on the return of several Members who had been absent, these Resolutions were taken up and passed "by a triumphant majority." This indicates almost entire unanimity on the part of the Georgia Loco-Focos in favor of Mr. Calhoun, which infers the appointment of a full Calhoun Delegation to the proposed National Convention confirms. Three of the Delegates are Messrs. Colquitt, Cooper and Black, the Members of Congress who abandoned the Whig and went over to the Loco-Foco party on the nomination of Gen. Harrison. They are known to be ardent and influential Calhoun men. Mr. Colquitt is the U. S. Senator elect for six years from March next.

We are somewhat disappointed in this complete ascendancy of Calhounism in Georgia, though we knew Mr. Van Buren was always personally unpopular there—so decidedly that, with the powerful support of the eminent and now departed John Forsyth, he has never obtained a Presidential Vote from the State. But Mr. Calhoun has been the object of an earlier and bitterer hatred in Georgia than Mr. Van Buren, growing out of his powerful and vehement opposition to Mr. Crawford in 1823-4, and kept alive by his antagonism to Gen. Jackson in 1831-5. It would seem that this breach has been entirely healed.

The reported return of Gov. Bagby to the U. S. Senate from Alabama and the indications that reach us from other States convince us that Mr. Calhoun will go into the Loco-Foco National Convention (if his friends think proper to do so at all) backed by the entire Cotton-planting interest, and by nearly all the real, unqualified "Free-Trade" strength of the Country. The jockeying, point-to-point, incidental Free Traders will naturally go for Van Buren; and it now seems most likely that personal influences will carry with them Virginia and Tennessee, which would naturally go with the South. New-Hampshire and Maine are expected to go for Calhoun in the Convention; we know not with how much reason. Pennsylvania will probably cast her thirty votes for Mr. Buchanan on the first ballot, and then go for her second choice, which may be Johnson, Cass or Calhoun, as she probably would prefer either to Van Buren. Kentucky is committed to Col. R. M. Johnson; Indiana looks that way; and we have Van Buren authority from Jefferson City that the Missouri Legislature is very equally divided between Johnson and Van Buren. Considering the energy and perseverance with which Senator Benton has labored for Van Buren, we believe this conclusion that the people of that State prefer a new candidate.

Although our saying so will probably do harm to his cause, we cannot refrain from expressing our hope that Mr. Calhoun will yet be the candidate of the united Loco-Foco host against Mr. Clay in the next Presidential campaign. Since the memorable contest between Adams and Jefferson, there have never been two candidates pitted against each other for President who so aptly represented the essential principles of their respective parties. Each is a Statesman of whom the Nation should be proud, and, when the passions of the hour shall have subsided, will be proud. Of Mr. Clay we need not here express the admiration we feel; but if any thing could reconcile us to the ascendancy of one-sided Free Trade and Loco-Foco negation in our National Councils, it would be the genius, integrity and philosophic insight of John C. Calhoun. Utterly mistaken and wrong as we believe him in his present views and objects, we should have more hope of his subserving the ends of National well-being in the Presidential Chair than any two-faced, insincere, mousing professor of his creed. We cannot wholly forget the Calhoun of 1814-24, the pride and hope of our Nation's Councils; we will cherish a hope

that he has not utterly discarded the principles and aims of that bright morning of his since overclouded career. But, even were it otherwise, it will be something to have the next Presidential contest turn on clearly defined and manfully avowed principles,—to have a plain and unequivocal popular verdict for Protection or Free Trade, for a National Currency or no National Currency. If we cannot have a decision clearly right, the next best result is one clearly wrong. The good sense of the People will sooner perceive the error and apply the corrective.

Maj. Noah has retired from "The Union," having earned, we presume, a fat office, to be given as soon as the Whig Senate is out of the way.—The Union has suffered from wretched management, and wasted a good deal of money to no possible purpose, except to subvert the selfish ends of a few office-holders and office-seekers. The people, Whig or Loco, would never touch it, unless with the tongs. A Mr. Phillips is to try the forlorn experiment of carrying it on a while longer, changing it to a morning paper. Noah promises to write for it occasionally when he has nothing else to do—then why not all the time? He complains that the Tyler men have not touched the mark—they ought to have nominated the accident for next President, and pushed him from the start! The Major is evidently "in the seat and yellow leaf." He says in an axiom we have quoted on our First Page, that "a politician is good for nothing till he has tried both sides—like a buckwheat cake, he must be turned before he is fit for use." Alas! he has been turned till he is done, and re-turned till he won't pass at all. There is nothing in Joe Miller so stale. But we hope Tyler will give him an office—it may keep a more efficient intriguer out of it, and can do little harm any how.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The new Legislature assembled at Boston on Wednesday. All is yet in doubt as to the choice of Governor, though we think the chance is in favor of Morton. The Boston Atlas classes the two Houses as follows:

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Whig.....	10	172	182
Loco-Foco.....	14	173	187

Maj. Locoe..... 4 Whig..... 5 Whig..... 1
If this division be correct, the Whigs in the House may send up the names of Davis and Sewall or Jackson to the Senate, when the Loco-Focos in the Senate will elect the latter; though we think it more probable that the names of Davis and Morton will be sent up, as several Whig papers are advising that course, and two or three Whig Representatives will be sufficient to secure it. If, however, the 16 vacancies in the Senate be first filled in Joint Ballot, there will be a close contest, and we think some of each party will be elected—the Whigs from Worcester Co. probably, as they have a very large plurality and only fall about 100 of an absolute majority.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Registry of Voters for the next State Election in April has closed, and the Providence Journal claims that the supporters of the legal Constitution have a majority of the voters both in the City and the State. The number registered in Providence is 2,527. The Dorr party rallied all its strength, and will doubtless poll it in April. Dorr having advised this course. He himself remains in New-Hampshire.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature has elected Col. John H. Wheeler State Treasurer. Vote: Wheeler (Loco) 87; Hinton (Whig incumbent) 77. Wm. F. Collins (Whig) has been re-elected Comptroller by one majority.

OHIO.—The House has passed an Appraisement Slave-Law by 47 to 18.

SILVERSTER GRAHAM has arrived in the City, and will deliver his first Lecture on Thursday evening. We trust those who already know the character and value of his teachings in regard to the Human Constitution and the treatment necessary to the preservation of its health and vigor will not only take tickets promptly, but commend the same course to others. There are thousands in our City who imminently need a knowledge of the truths which Mr. Graham so forcibly teaches, while none can hear them without imbibing truth contributing to his moral and intellectual as well as physical well-being.

The personal friends of Mr. Graham are invited to call on him at the Graham House, 63 Bayley-st.-to-morrow (Thursday) evening.

MR. EDITOR.—The statements that have been made in the newspapers respecting the losses by the late fire have been so very erroneous, that I send you one below that approximates very nearly to the truth, viz:

	Loss.	Insurance.
C. W. How, 131 Maiden lane.....	\$14,000	\$10,000
Smith & Wright, 27.....	20,000	15,000
Wm. Rankin & Co., 129.....	400	none.
J. D. Phillips & Co., 133.....	16,000	15,000
Smith & Nichols, 153 Water-st.....	5,000	3,500
Smith, 153 Water-st.....	10,000	10,000
A. B. Marvin & Co. and Leeds & Thayer, Maiden lane, damaged by Water, &c., fully insured.		

I have taken some pains to make the above nearly correct. Yours, &c. A SUFFERER.

FROM MADEIRA.—The ship Mexican brings farther intelligence concerning the late gale at Madeira, which proved so fearfully destructive. The number of lives lost is computed to have been at least fifty, while more than two and a half millions of property were destroyed. The whole island is almost made desolate by this awful visitation. Bridges have been swept away, orchards destroyed, houses ruined, streets spoiled, and great numbers of the inhabitants deprived alike of homes and food. At sea two days after the most violent storm, a gale destroyed a great number of vessels. Among them were the British brig Dart, the brig Creole of Richmond, and the schooner Wave. A Sardinian brig went down with twelve men on board. This terrible calamity is almost as dreadful as that which visited the same island in 1803, though the number of lives lost is somewhat less.

LATER FROM TEXAS.—Dates from Galveston have been received at New-Orleans to Dec. 13th, but they contain nothing of interest; a factious but unsuccessful attempt has been made to break up its session, by members absenting themselves. The latest intelligence represented Col. Howard as about to march with 700 men for the Rio Grande. The President's Message was received with very general disapproval.

Timothy Hughes, alias Charles Young, notorious in this City as a pickpocket, was tried at Jersey City last Wednesday, for a robbery of a pocket-book containing \$1,700 from Philip Hoarmon, merchant, of this City, on board a Ferry boat last June, and convicted, before the Hudson General Court of Sessions, Judges Lutkins, Southmayd and Van Winkle presiding. He had previously committed other large depredations. He was sent to the Penitentiary for five years' solitary confinement at hard labor.

No Bids for Tyler—Mr. Kennedy's Speech.

From our Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1842.

[We omit a part of this letter, which had been anticipated. Ed.]
Mr. Thompson of Indiana replied to Mr. Cushing to-day, in a forcible speech, in which he handled Mr. C. with much severity. Mr. Everett then obtained the floor, and, after a few remarks and without regard to the earnest remonstrances of several members, moved the previous question, which was refused.

Mr. KENNEDY of Indiana, a queer sort of "wild Hoosier," as he termed himself in his speech to-day, followed in reply to Mr. Cushing. His speech was the most amusing thing that has been heard for many a day, and was a very good counterpart to that of Arnold's delivered on this bill last week. Mr. Kennedy is a good natured, uneducated young man, a real unadulterated Loco-Foco, "radical to the root," as he says, and withal entertaining the most perfect contempt for all rules of Syntax and pronunciation. He does, however, handle the classics with an astonishing familiarity. To-day, in alluding to some remarks of Mr. Barnard, who had compared the efforts of the Whig party to the labors of Sisyphus, he spoke of him as "that miserable old creature, whose name he forgot, who was obliged, during a hot summer's day, to roll a cask filled with stones up a hill whence they were constantly returned upon him." But Mr. Kennedy made an effective speech notwithstanding that his language was a good deal laughed at. Some of his hits were admirable and created much amusement at the expense sometimes of Mr. Cushing and sometimes of himself. I am sure Mr. Cushing found but cold comfort in the rough but earnest way in which this Loco "refused to bid" for the aid of the Administration. Mr. Kennedy expressed himself willing to go for Capt. Tyler "after he has learned the catechism and receives the nomination of a Democratic Convention." He expressed his opinion that Mr. Tyler was "a pretty honest kind of an old soul, but not half the man that Gen. Jackson was by a great sight," but he could not think of supporting his measures any further than they accorded with the notions of his party. He ridiculed in the broadest burlesque, and in a manner that kept the whole House in a roar, the idea of "Capt. Tyler and the cab-men" attempting to make a party or to threaten the Democracy with destruction. He cautioned the Whigs not to attempt to stir up jealousies between the friends of Mr. Van Buren and those of Mr. Calhoun, that such attempts could not succeed, for so soon as such a result should threaten they would drop both and take up a third, as they had lately done in North Carolina, with many other things significant as well as amusing.

The galleries have been crowded to excess to-day for the first time this session. Hundreds of ladies are attracted thither to hear Mr. Cushing's speech replied to. I fear that we shall not have the last of this debate for many days; meantime many entertain the opinion that by delay the probabilities that the bill will not pass are increased, though I see no very good reason yet to hope for such a result.

Mr. CALHOUN's stock seems to be falling since he has been laid on the table in the Georgia Legislature and his candidature for the Senate defeated in North Carolina. Indeed, it is said that there is a letter from him in New-York pledging himself to go into Convention. If this be so he may as well retire from the contest at once and save himself from defeat. Yours, MANHATTAN.

IN CONGRESS, FRIDAY, DEC. 30, 1842.

In the SENATE a Message was received from the President transmitting, in answer to a call of the Senate, information from the Secretary of the Navy concerning the African Squadron. The estimates of the Secretary are as follows:
"Two sloops of the first class and four frigates or schooners, the cost of which is \$424,242; amount of repairs, wear and tear, \$40,000; number of officers to be employed, 82; number of petty officers, seamen, and marines, 626; annual expenses under all the heads of expenditure, except wear and tear, \$241,182; number of guns estimated for the year eighteen hundred and forty-three, 946; total estimated expense for the naval establishment for the year eighteen hundred and forty-three, \$6,363,245. The armament of a sloop of war of the first class is as follows: 2 eight-inch Paixhans guns, 20 thirty-two pounder medium guns, 80 muskets, 60 pistols, 150 cutlasses, 110 boarding pikes. The armament of a schooner is as follows: 10 thirty-two pound carronades, 40 muskets, 40 pistols, 60 boarding-pikes, and 80 cutlasses."

Several petitions were presented and reported from Committees were made.

On motion of Mr. Roberts, the Commissioners of the Land Office was called on for a statement of the lands sold since September, 4, 1841.

The President was then called on by resolution for copies of correspondence with and from Ministers abroad in relation to the late Treaty with Great Britain.

The Bill to authorize the taking possession of Origin Territory was then taken up, and discussed until the adjournment, which was over to Tuesday.

In the HOUSE, a resolution was adopted directing the Clerk to exclude from the Journal a paper sent in by the President, containing a letter from S. Pleasanton, Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, containing a contradiction of something said in the House by Mr. Sprigg of Ky.

Mr. LEVY offered a resolution which was adopted, directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of constructing a dry dock at Pensacola.

Reports were then presented. Mr. FILLMORE offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing the office of Commissioner of the Public Buildings.

Mr. COOPER offered a resolution asking the President why certain information concerning the Cherokee Indians called for in August last, had not been communicated. Adopted.

Mr. MILLER wished to suspend the rules for the purpose of proceeding with the consideration of the repeal of the Bankrupt Law; but this was lost, 112 yeas to 60 noes, and the private calendar was taken up. The House soon adjourned.

General Tom Thumb, the smallest of all dwarfs and the most interesting living curiosity we ever saw, is re-engaged for this day and evening only, at the American Museum. He will undoubtedly receive more "New-Year's calls" than any other person in the city. Performances of a magnificent description take place there every hour in the day, for detail of which the reader is referred to the advertisement in another column.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On the 30th ult., Mr. Jonathan Curtiss, of Fitchville, Huron County, was shot by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of his brother-in-law, while on a hunting excursion. Mr. C. Survived the accident about 48 hours.

A great many performances will take place at the New York Museum. Nellis, Jenkins, Diamond, Young and a host of other attractions, all to be seen for one shilling. This is the last day of Queen Victoria's dresses.

BY THIS MORNING'S MAIL.

Henry Clay at New-Orleans.

Mr. CLAY arrived at New-Orleans on the 23d ult., and was received with an enthusiasm seldom if ever witnessed before by the people of the Crescent City. Several steamboats, with a great number of lighter craft, moved up to Carrollton to meet him, and at about 11 the Luda came down with the Great Statesman of the West on board. Her appearance was hailed by salute after salute from the other boats, and by a shout from the tremendous throng "louder," says the Bulletin, "than the Alpine thunder."

A line of boats was immediately formed—the Luda leading the way—and in that manner Mr. Clay entered the city, ship after ship sending up salvos of artillery in succession as he passed, and the 60,000 persons gathered upon the Place de Arms, shouting in tones of exulting welcome that seemed echoes to the cannon thunders. The Texan brigs-of-war Austin and Wharton let off, as he passed, seventeen heavy guns each.

At about 12 o'clock, Mr. Clay landed and was received by a very neat speech from Col. Wm. CHRISTY, to which he responded briefly, with all his wonted eloquence and effect. He spoke of the most gratifying enthusiasm with which he had been welcomed, and hoped that this exhibition of good feeling would do something to smooth the asperity of party conflict. He spoke of the negotiations at Ghent concerning the British navigation of the Mississippi, and said that he had intended that his visit to New-Orleans should be one strictly of private business—but his fellow-citizens had ordained otherwise and he cheerfully submitted.

He was placed in a carriage and escorted by splendid military companies and a magnificent cavalcade of citizens on horseback and on foot—through streets of which the houses were crowded and covered by enthusiastic spectators—to the house of Dr. Mercer where he stopped. In the evening he partook of a splendid dinner given by the New England Society of La. at which Judge Bullard presided.

Things in Washington.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1842.

There has been no matter of great interest in Congress to-day, Fridays and Saturdays being, by the rules of the House, devoted to the consideration of private bills. The debate upon the bill to repeal the Bankrupt Law, which had excited so much attention, was suddenly arrested by the refusal of the House yesterday morning to postpone the rule devoting that day to private bills, and the crowd of people in the galleries were of course sadly disappointed. No similar effort to suspend the rules was made to-day, and the usual order of business for Saturday was observed.

A matter of considerable interest to the maritime interests of the country was called up this morning, being a bill providing a new mode of measurement for ascertaining the tonnage of vessels. It was reported by the Committee on Commerce at the last session, and was called up to-day by Mr. Kennedy of Md., who made a clear and able statement in explanation of its object. I send you the bill as reported.

Mr. Cushing made some remarks in reply to Mr. K., in which he was understood to question the propriety of the adoption of this mode of measurement, but his principal object would be to gain time for the purpose of obtaining information upon the subject from the sea-board. Mr. Ayer also made some remarks upon the subject. The further consideration of the bill was postponed for two weeks. I send you a copy of the bill, that your readers who are interested in its provisions may have an opportunity of communicating to Congress any information or suggestions they may think necessary before the measure comes up for action.

The Senate has not been in session to-day, having yesterday adjourned over to Tuesday.

The Oregon bill was debated yesterday in the Senate a short time, but without any definite action, after which the Senate went into executive session to the great discomfiture of some score of ladies who had flocked thither after their disappointment in the House.

The House adjourned over New Year's day, as is customary.

Senator McDuffie has arrived in town to assume the place vacated by Mr. Preston. He appears to be in very infirm health, the wreck of what he appeared formerly in the Senate.

There is no political news to-day of a particularly interesting character, though there are plenty of surmises and rumors hardly worth repeating in their present forgy condition.

The weather here to-day is clear and cold, though not unpleasantly so. Yours, MANHATTAN.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1-P. M.

On Saturday, as was previously expected, Judge Barton vacated his post as President Judge of the General Sessions. Much disappointment was felt by those who thronged the Court-room, from the fact of his Honor's delivering no farewell address! It has been stated by one of his colleagues, that the Hon. Anson V. Parsons had been appointed by the Governor to supply the vacancy, and of this I have not the least doubt. It is in perfect keeping with the established character of David R. Porter.

Admiral Richard B. Spain was on Friday evening convicted of the crime of forgery! A motion for a new trial was immediately made, and this unworthy member of the magistracy of Kensington, admitted to bail in the sum of \$4000.

A jury in the case of Milby Ake, charged with murder—has been empaneled, but the trial will not proceed until Wednesday next. The charge of "murder in the first degree" having been abandoned. Ake will in all probability be convicted of "murder in the second degree," if, as now seems to be admitted, he be not proved insane at the time of committing the offence.

Our streets were made merry last night by those who were watching the close of the old and the dawn of the new year. Many arrests were made by the watchmen, and several accidents occurred. A young man named West, had his left hand seriously fractured by the bursting of a gun. Another person, name unknown, fell and broke his arm, while in a state of intoxication.

The case of Deborah McConnell vs. Connell, which has been before the Court of Common Pleas for several days past, testing the legal claims of the widow of a wealthy driver, who died some time since, possessed of the large sum of \$70,000, principally invested in Penn Township Bank Stock, was decided on Saturday morning in favor of the plaintiff.

The navigation is now pretty clear of all obstructions, and we may anticipate a revival in our marine business. Several vessels are now due at this port, which are anxiously looked for.

But little doing in either Domestic or Foreign Exchange. A transaction of \$14,000 on Charleston took place on Saturday, at 14 discount. I quote, as present rates, Boston par 1 discount; New York 4 prem; Baltimore 4 disc; Mobile 4 1/2 disc; New Orleans par 4 1/2 prem; Louisville 1 1/2 disc; Cincinnati 3 1/2 disc.

American Gold par 4 1/2 prem; Spanish Dollars 2 1/2 prem; Mexican do par; Conny "Relief" Notes 11 to 12 per cent discount; City do 13 to 14.

The transactions at the Stock Board on Saturday were to a very limited extent indeed. But two sales occurred, 5 shares Mechanics' Bank at 1 1/2, and \$150 State 5's, 12 1/2, at 4 1/2.

The case of the owners of negroes, (lost by death and otherwise, on board the Creole, on the voyage from Richmond to this place,) against certain Insurance Companies in this place, was commenced yesterday. All the week will probably be consumed in the trial. [N. O. Bulletin.

President's Message—Hawaii and China—Measurement of American Tonnage, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

THE SENATE was not in session to-day. In the HOUSE, Mr. EDWARDS of Mo., on leave, introduced a bill declaring what is the Northern boundary of Missouri. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

Several other unimportant reports were made.—On motion of Mr. KENNEDY of Maryland, the bill reported by him last session, from the Committee on Commerce, "to alter the mode of measuring the tonnage of the ships and vessels employed in the merchant service of the United States," was taken up.

Mr. K. pointed out the many defects in the present erroneous manner of measurement of American vessels, and advocated this system, which, he said, was the same as had been adopted in England after a thorough investigation of the subject, as highly conducive to our interests by establishing the correct mode of measurement, one effect of which would be to introduce a better form of construction of vessels.

Mr. CUSHING raised some objections to the bill, and preferred that it should be postponed for further consideration.

After some further remarks, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till two weeks from Tuesday.

Mr. BRAXTON of Pa. asked leave, which being denied, he moved a suspension of the rules, to introduce a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency, in lieu of taxing various articles which enter into general consumption, to raise further revenue, as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, of reporting a bill levying a tax on bank bills of a similar denomination to gold and silver coins, and on gold and silver plate. The motion to suspend failed, yeas 75, nays 101.

A message was received from the President of the United States, per Robert Tyler, Esq. his Secretary, and on motion of Mr. CUSHING, was read to the House.

Mr. C. stated its substance—that it proposed two objects; one, that the United States recognize the independence of the Hawaiian Government of the Sandwich Islands; and the other, that the United States enter into commercial negotiations with the Chinese Empire. The Sandwich Islands, he said, in addition to the fact of their trade becoming important, were the hotel, as it were, the only stopping place for vessels between the Western coast of America and the Eastern coast of Asia, and if the right of our Government to the Oregon Territory was confirmed, (and he trusted gentlemen would unite with him in the opinion that it should be asserted,) the intercourse with them would be still more important.

But it was a still more serious subject with regard to China. It was understood that the result of the hostilities of England with that Empire, was her agreement to open four additional ports and to cede a fortified territory to England. The trade with that vast empire of 300,000,000 of people was, as was well known, highly important. He did not understand that England wished to enjoy it exclusively, but she had made terms for it, for herself, and if any other Government wanted free intercourse with that Empire, they must apply for it. He believed there was a friendly feeling in China towards the United States on this subject, and that she considered it as her interest not to allow England a monopoly of her trade. Under these circumstances, he regarded that there was a necessity for action on the part of the Government on the subject.

On Mr. C.'s motion, the Message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The remainder of the day was consumed in the consideration of private bills, several of which were passed.

The House adjourned (as did the Senate yesterday) over, on account of New Year's, to Tuesday.

ARGUS.

FROM VERA CRUZ.—The Picaune of the 23d, has received later dates from Vera Cruz. The English barque Charles Hyde, 62 days from Liverpool, bound to Vera Cruz, with a cargo valued at \$100,000, went ashore only about two miles from the latter place. The vessel remains a total loss, though fully insured. The officers and crew were all saved.

It was reported that the Government was about making important modifications in the Tariff laws. A body of 200 men were immediately to be embarked for Campechy.

On the evening of the 30th November, a Mexican steamer arrived from Campechy. She brought unfavorable news, and came to ask from the government more men, more money and more provisions. Several attempts had been made by the Mexican troops to carry Campechy by assault, but they were as often repulsed, with severe loss. Sickened, too, was ravaging both the troops and the fleet; about eight hundred men were said to have died, and four hundred more were at the time, actually in the hospitals.

FROM HAVANA.—By the arrival of the schooner Thames, Captain Axworthy, we have received a file of Havana papers to the 9th instant, inclusive. They are barren of news. Nothing later had been received from Mexico. The Italian opera at Havana continued to languish for want of patronage. [N. O. Bee, 19th.

At Charleston, S. C., on Christmas day a lad named Samuel O'Neal, was thrown from a horse, which was frightened by fire crackers thrown at him by boys, and killed.

A STATE MILITARY CONVENTION is called to assemble at Albany on the 25th inst. If the time had been the 5th, there would have been a large attendance. At it is, we apprehend there are a great many who won't be able to wait till the 25th to shake hands with Gov. Bouck.

Gen. EDMUND P. GAINES, in answer to a Memphis Committee, informs the public that he will not be a candidate for next President. He appears to have more sense than he has had credit for.

SAD.—The Lowell Courier states that an Irishman named Lewis Caskin, who had been kept handcuffed in the yard of the Alms House for some time on account of insanity, recently went to a neighbor's at about dusk, and on returning found the gate locked. A boy at the house knew that he was there, but would not let him in, as, he said, they wanted to get rid of him. Nothing more was seen of him, and his own brother was not informed of his disappearance for three weeks. No trace of him has yet been found, and it is supposed he must have wandered into the woods and perished. He has a father living in this city.

Mr. William Pratt, of Boston, says the Bulletin, fell down upon the ice on Saturday, the 24th ult. and severely cut the artery upon his right temple. The wound was dressed and he seemed likely to recover; but on Tuesday he relapsed and died on Wednesday.

The paper mill of Mr. L. Church, at Westville near New Haven Ct. was burned a few nights since. Loss \$2,500.

Prof. BUSH is lecturing on the Prophecies at Saco, Maine.

The population of "Canada West" in 1841 was 452,012.